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SUMMARY

	SOUTHEAST ASIA
3.	Thai foreign minister believes Chou sincerely wants peaceful solution of Formosa problem (page 4).
4.	North Sumatran terrorism may be spreading southward (page 5).

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THE FORMOSA STRAITS (page 9)

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might believe itself to be in a stronger political position for resuming attacks on the offshore islands.

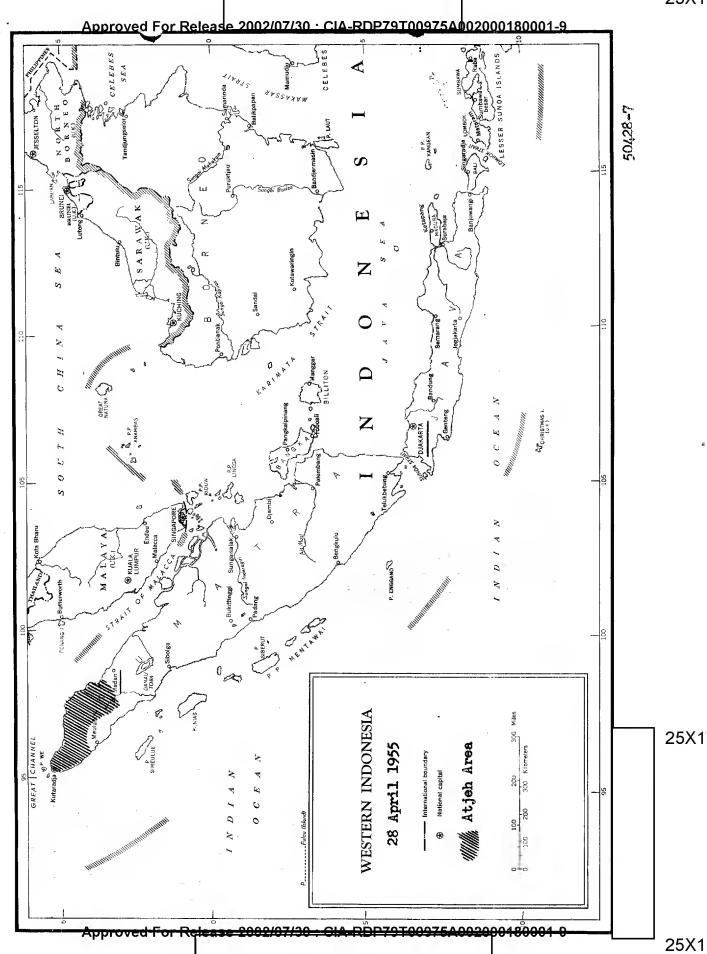
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	There was a sudden increase of terrorism
	in the Medan area of Sumatra last week,
	for which Moslem dissidents, moving southward from the Atjeh area at the
	northern tip of the islands, are blamed
	by several sources (see map, p. 6). Ame
	ican officials in Medan and Djakarta be-
- •	lieve the objective of the dissidents is not
	ss the Indonesian government, but also to attract
the Bandung con	the various Moslem delegates who were attending
the Danuang Con	iterence.
reported to be n	Comment: Atjehnese rebels, who have rautonomy since September 1953, recently were nore than holding their own against government vernment sentiment along Sumatra's east coast is
fairly widespread of agitators from the problems of of terrorist acti	Medan, which has been relatively free tvity, is located in a rice, rubber and petroleum in which there are large American holdings.
fairly widespread of agitators from the problems of of terrorist acti	m neighboring Atjeh might seriously complicate the thinly spread security forces in the area. Medan, which has been relatively free vity, is located in a rice, rubber and petroleum
fairly widespread of agitators from the problems of of terrorist acti	m neighboring Atjeh might seriously complicate the thinly spread security forces in the area. Medan, which has been relatively free vity, is located in a rice, rubber and petroleum
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THE FORMOSA STRAITS

Report of the IAC Current Intelligence Group for the Formosa Straits Problem

This report is based on information received in Washington up to 1100 hours 28 April 1955.

1. The Peiping radio on April 28 granted that Secretary Dulles' statement was "more flexible" than the 23 April statement of the State Department, but criticized him for expressing "skepticism" as to Peiping's intentions. Peiping noted that instead of talking about the "withdrawal of US armed forces from the Formosa area—a question whose solution is the key to relaxation of tension in the area and the Far East," Secretary Dulles talked about a cease-fire even though "there is no war going on between China and the United States." Peiping quotes his statement that the US would not deal with the rights and claims of the Chinese Nationalists in their absence.

While this statement does not alter Peiping's earlier stand
on the "liberation" of Formosa, it is notably free of vituperation and
implies the possibility of further exchanges on the terms of possible
negotiations. Emphasis on the absence of war between Communist
China and the US may be Peiping's effort to reply to the initial US
stipulation concerning a cease-fire.

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